

happiness and effectiveness of Ambassador William Atwood. Ambassador Atwood, fluent in French and long accustomed to living in other lands, has earned every inch of Guinea's admiration and respect. The Ambassador's lovely wife, Sim, is equally an effective force for the United States in Guinea. She has sacrificed much and undergone hardship. Life in Guinea is not easy, but she stays at her husband's side to share his burdens, and to ease the burdens of a new and proud nation whose main contact with the United States is the Atwoods. Bill Atwood contracted a bad case of polo while on duty in Guinea. He and Sim together fought it down, and went back to work.

Recently Ralph McGill wrote a piece in the Washington Star about the Atwoods. He was impressed with their dedicated work, and well he might have been. "Thanks to the Atwoods," writes Ralph McGill, "the hundreds of almost inaccessible villages of Guinea have been visited and have seen the American flag flying from the Ambassador's jeep."

A few years ago, before his present assignment, Bill Atwood, after years of traveling and living abroad as a foreign correspondent, wrote a book about the United States of America entitled "Still the Most Exciting Country." The title speaks for itself. It is their love for America that propels Bill and Sim Atwood to do what they do for Guinea. With the permission of the House I am including Ralph McGill's article in the RECORD, as follows:

FIRST AID AT THE U.S. EMBASSY
(By Ralph McGill)

CONAKRY, GUINEA—It was just after breakfast that a tall, solemn African with a big-eyed, attractive little girl came to the terrace of the home of U.S. Ambassador William Atwood. He spoke politely in French. The tiny, slender girl, of about 6 years, took us all in with her somewhat fearful eyes.

She had, it developed, two badly infected ears. They had been pierced for rings, and a dirty string had been looped through each. Infection followed. Her ears were swollen about the lobes and her pockets had formed behind each. The father knew that the Ambassador's wife did volunteer work at the hospital. He had brought his young daughter.

Mrs. Atwood went to her quickly, spoke to her, and sat her on a bench on the terrace. She then went into the house and returned with cotton, a bottle of antiseptic wash, and some antibiotic salve. The child sat quietly, her eyes large with apprehension of pain, while the Ambassador's wife carefully cleaned the infected areas, drained the pus from the boil-like swellings, and after another gentle but thorough antiseptic cleansing, applied the antibiotic salve. The father was then informed that when the ears of any other children were pierced, only strings which had been soaked in alcohol should be used to keep them opened, and that the piercing instrument also should be dipped in it. He thanked her, took the little girl's hand and walked away. The next morning she was back. The ears were much better. They got careful dressing.

Two days each week, Mrs. Atwood and Mrs. Eugene Abrams, wife of the Embassy development officer, work as volunteer aids in the Conakry hospital. They help deliver babies, scrub beds, patients, and do all work usually done by hospital aids. The Ambassador

and the staff are popular and respected because they have earned it. It is relatively a small group, and to me it seems overworked. But it is dedicated and makes intelligent, understanding contact with the life of Guinea.

The Ambassador has traveled over most of the country, visiting where no automobiles have been. The roads traveled are often mere tracks between which grasses and weeds grow as high as the car itself. It is necessary to carry food and sleeping bags along. But the hundreds of villages have been visited and have seen the American flag flying from the Ambassador's jeep. They are a friendly people, eager to learn, and appreciative of respect and understanding.

Communication and education are imperative problems. But here everything is a necessity. This is more ironic because Guinea potentially is one of the richest countries in Africa. It has one-third of the world's known reserves of high grade bauxite. Many of its mountains are heavy with iron ore. Along the beaches are huge deposits of volcanic-looking stone. Much of it seems to be almost pure iron.

But Guinea was perhaps the most neglected of the French colonies. Certainly this was true of education, roads and communications. The Soviet bloc has been busy, hoping to make a satellite of Guinea because of her desperate need for almost everything. But while Soviet aid still is being accepted, its harsh aspects are hurting the economy and doing damage to the balance of trade. Other nations also are giving aid. That of the United States is relatively small, but has a high degree of sincerity and grassroots help. Here almost everything that is done seems a drop in the bucket. But drops can fill buckets. Nowhere is United States aid getting so much for its dollars as in Africa—and especially in Guinea.

Intelligent Intelligence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM FITTS RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1963

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important editorial which appeared in the western edition of the New York Times on February 25, 1963. The editorial points out the pressing need for a joint congressional watchdog committee on intelligence. Since the Cuban crisis last October the desirability of such a committee has become increasingly apparent. I have reintroduced a resolution, House Joint Resolution 145, which would establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence. The New York Times editorial provides excellent arguments for the passage of this measure this session.

The editorial follows:

INTELLIGENT INTELLIGENCE

The adequacy of the Nation's intelligence services is again being scrutinized by Congress, as a byproduct of the continuing Cuban crisis. The inquiry of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, headed by Senator JOHN STENNIS, of Mississippi, coincides by chance with the publication of an article by Allen Dulles, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in which Mr. Dulles

takes his familiar stand against any congressional controls over the Agency. We think—as we have often said—that Mr. Dulles is mistaken in this stand. The establishment of a seriously staffed joint congressional watchdog committee on intelligence whose functions would complement those of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, would provide important control over activities that are rooted in secrecy and conducted without benefit of the normal restraints and restrictions of democratic government.

Intelligence is a cornerstone upon which effective policy must be built. But intelligence agencies should not themselves make policy, as they have sometimes done in the past. And the power they wield, which derives primarily from secrecy, is so great that it must be effectively monitored.

Such a joint committee should not be limited to supervision of the CIA alone. It should supervise the entire intelligence community for adequacy, effectiveness, and abuse. This control is all the more important now, since there are glaring gaps—for which no responsibility has been publicly assessed—in the intelligence picture presented to the Nation for last September and early October, when the Russian missile emplacement program in Cuba was at its height.

It is particularly important to weigh the effects on American intelligence capabilities of the recent enforced merger in the Pentagon of the three service agencies into a monolithic Defense Intelligence Agency. Senator STENNIS' committee will presumably find out whether this merger impaired intelligence collection or, even worse, facilitated the distortion of intelligence by top policymakers so that their evaluation of intelligence would accord with their preconceived policy. A joint congressional committee on intelligence, composed of carefully selected members of both parties and both Houses, would provide a continuing examination and control of all intelligence facilities, something that recent history shows is badly needed.

White House To Lose Humor and
Buoyancy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1963

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, of whom I am especially proud, is Miss Letitia Baldrige, Secretary to Mrs. John F. Kennedy. It is no secret that "Fish" Baldrige has done one of the most remarkable jobs in Washington, filling a demanding post with diplomacy, skill, and effectiveness. She has brought both beauty and brains to her job and has been a credit to the White House, to New York City, and to the congressional district from which she comes.

Recently, Miss Baldrige's resignation as secretary to the First Lady was announced simultaneously with her appointment as an executive of the Chicago Merchandise Mart. She will bring the same distinction to this position as she has to all others.

I am pleased also that Miss Baldrige will be succeeded in her White House

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